

BAILEY ON THE BONDS

Secretary Carlisle Is Now Offering to Sell for Glittering Gold.

TEXAS REPRESENTATIVE'S OPINION

He Reviews the Financial Legislation of the Country,

AND SPEAKS RIGHT TO THE POINT

Work Before Congress This Week—Discussion Will Proceed on the Tariff and Federal Election Bill.

Washington, January 21.—(Special.)—Representative Joseph Bailey, of Texas, talked with me at length today on the subject of Secretary Carlisle's issue of bonds. Mr. Bailey is one of the youngest and one of the strongest members of the house. In face and form, he is a perfect specimen of physical manhood. His face is smooth and his hair is high. In personal appearance, as well as in all his acts, he is every inch a man. Mr. Bailey is one of the orators of the house. His calm and deliberate speech as he is in his acts. He has the courage of his convictions, and he never hesitates to speak his convictions.

By birth, Mr. Bailey is a Mississippian. He moved to Texas, however, six years ago and was elected to congress three years after he moved to that state. He will probably remain in congress as long as he chooses. And he should, for there is no stronger or more able young man in the house of representatives. In his speeches, he is strong and to the point. In private conversation, he talks just as he speaks. He does not mince words, but goes straight to the mark and gives his opinions as they really are.

What Mr. Bailey Says.

Here is what he said today: "I do not doubt the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue and sell bonds under the resumption act, and to apply the proceeds to the purposes specified in that act. The resolution which I have introduced does not question his power in this particular. But I do not believe there is a lawyer of respectable attainments in America who would be willing to give a written opinion that bonds can be sold and the money derived from their sale used to defray the ordinary expenses of the government or for the redemption of any currency except that designated in the resumption act. This has always been understood to be the law by all parties, and democrats have especially insisted upon its proper observance.

"During a debate in the senate in 1882, a colloquy occurred between Mr. Bayard, then a leading democrat, and Mr. Allison, still a leading republican, in which Mr. Bayard declared that 'it could not be too emphatically stated and repeated that that gold (referring to the reserve fund) was bought with bonds of the United States for one purpose, and one purpose only. It was for the redemption of the currency, and if it be used for anything else it is a perversion of the fund and a breach of the trust.' Mr. Allison replied: 'The senator from Delaware and myself do not differ in that regard. We both need to impress it upon me that that is a reserve fund. I believe this as sacred a fund as he believes it.' During the late session the question was submitted to the judicial committee of the fifty-second congress, and there were minority and majority reports.

No Necessity for Bonds. "The democrats maintained that, before the reserve fund could be touched, it was the duty of the secretary of the treasury to first exhaust the surplus revenue, that being the primary fund out of which the greenbacks should be redeemed. The republicans contended that it was within the discretion of the secretary of the treasury to redeem the greenbacks either from the surplus revenues or from the reserve fund, and that he had no power to use the reserve fund for any other purpose, but that the democratic view of the question was universally endorsed by all democrats at that time, including the present secretary of the treasury himself. It is undoubtedly the duty of this government to see that every dollar which it has issued is equal in value to every other dollar, but this is a duty, the enforcement of which rests with congress, and it is for congress to provide the means for fulfilling it. As a matter of fact, there is not today the slightest necessity for selling bonds to maintain the value of the currency. The secretary of the treasury, in his annual report that there is an 'indisposition on the part of the public to retain standard silver dollars and silver certificates in circulation' is a true statement, and it is due to the fact that the government and its officers are constantly engaged in an effort to discredit silver. France, with only 30,000,000 people, maintains a silver circulation of \$100,000,000, every dollar of which is a full legal tender, and not a single dollar of which is redeemable in gold. More than this, if a merchant applies to the bank of France to obtain gold for export, they refuse to give it to him and compel him to accept silver coin, and yet, though the French ratio is only 15 to 1, there is not the slightest disturbance of the parity between their gold and silver coin. With almost double the population of France, with six times her volume of business, with ten times her territory and more than twenty times her resources, we have a smaller silver circulation than the French republic, and if the French republic can maintain the \$500,000,000 on a parity with gold at a ratio of 15 to 1, certainly we can maintain our less than \$500,000,000 at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The apologists of the administration, throughout the debate on the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, upbraided the friends of silver for attempting to deceive the public. They declared that we were doing them a great injustice in asserting that they were attacking silver as a money in this country, and yet the Wilson bill distinctly pledged the government to 'renew the redemption of silver in gold, and the amendment to the Sherman act, which Secretary Carlisle has submitted to the finance committee of the senate, provides that the proceeds of bonds to maintain the parity on any form of money coined or issued by the government shall be used to purchase the same. Whenever another law makes one money redeemable in gold, the money which is made redeemable in gold is to be money and becomes a mere credit. Professor Price, who was himself an ardent monometallist in disfavor of the bank currency, declared that 'the coin is a payment, while paper is only a promise to pay.' No reasonable man will deny that when a coin is made redeemable,

that it becomes as much a promise to pay as paper itself. As for my part, if silver is to be made redeemable in gold I prefer to entirely dispense with it as except as a subsidiary coin and accept paper in its stead, because paper is both cheaper to procure and more convenient to use.

The silver dollar is now equal in debt-paying power and in purchasing power to the gold dollar. The more the advocates of gold, for a while contended that this was true because the government was ready to redeem silver in gold. Every well-informed man knew that there was no authority in law for the treasury to do any such thing as this, and the secretary of the treasury, in a letter to the senate, declared that it had not been done, but that silver, instead of being redeemed, was being supported by the treasury. I cannot myself conceive any possible reason why the secretary of the treasury wants authority to sell bonds to redeem silver, when silver does not need to be redeemed, but already redeems itself. Some men assert that it is to restore confidence in the money of the country, but it is difficult to see with patience of the men who make this claim. With this cry about a lack of confidence on their lips, they are clamoring for the government to issue bonds, and in the meantime the secretary of the treasury has advertised a sale of \$500,000,000. It is said that men were found to take double that amount.

There is an unusual accumulation of money in the New York banks, but that specific purpose and the purpose to buy the United States bonds when the government issues them. With this enormous amount of money in the New York banks, it is impossible to procure any of it except on call. Even legitimate business stagnates for the lack of money, because the representatives of Wall street are in a lack of confidence in the currency of the government, and yet these same men who cry out against the money of the government run over each other to get their hands to buy bonds of the government.

There is possibly another and a stronger reason which has induced the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds. He has in his annual report Secretary Carlisle declares that 'the amount of money in the country is greater than is required for the transaction of the business of the country at this time, it is conclusively shown by the fact that it has accumulated and is still accumulating, in the financial centers, to such an extent as to constitute an embarrassment to the banks in which it is deposited, many of which are holding large sums at a loss.

His Strange Statement.

"It will no doubt sound strange in Georgia, as I am sure it will in Texas, to hear that a democratic secretary of the treasury says that the country has more money than it needs. We are ready to ratify the report of interest and to give as good security as there is in the world, and yet we do not find it possible to borrow capital to carry out our policy. The idea that the country has more money than it needs is a very strange one. But, of course, if the secretary of the treasury thinks that there is more money in the country than the country needs, he is entirely right. He is right in the fact that it has accumulated and is still accumulating, in the financial centers, to such an extent as to constitute an embarrassment to the banks in which it is deposited, many of which are holding large sums at a loss.

As for my part, I believe there is a deeper purpose in this demand for bonds than has yet been hinted at. My own opinion is that it is a deliberate effort to retire the greenback currency of the country and to supply its place, so far as it is supplied at all, by the use of bank money. The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Cleveland's former administration, advised the refunding and retirement of the greenback notes, and Mr. Carlisle, in his annual report, repeats the policy of this government, keeping its own notes outstanding to circulate as currency.

The reason for this policy is to be used as a basis for perpetuating and extending the national banking system, and can create in the public mind a prejudice against the greenbacks, and the fact that it is necessary to issue bonds to redeem them, so often they then hope to establish a monetary system, under which the banks will provide the money, and the government will be able to retire the greenbacks and to supply its place, so far as it is supplied at all, by the use of bank money. The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Cleveland's former administration, advised the refunding and retirement of the greenback notes, and Mr. Carlisle, in his annual report, repeats the policy of this government, keeping its own notes outstanding to circulate as currency.

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

The Federal Election Bill—The Tariff and the Bond Issue.

Washington, January 21.—The present indications are that the senate will divide its attention in the main this week between the federal election bill and the policy of a bond issue as decided upon by the secretary of the treasury. There has been a positive agreement upon the part of the republicans to continue the discussion of the election bill, and to take it up with view to its final disposition. Many of the republican senators have given public assurance that they would not seek to delay the final vote upon this bill beyond a reasonable time for debate and the fact that the republican caucus took no action looking to deciding upon a policy concerning the resumption of the currency, and that the republican caucus seem to indicate that no such course will be pursued. On the other hand, the continued postponement of the uninterrupted discussion of the election bill, and the fact that there may be some design of quietly brushing the subject aside, by pleading for delay until the tariff shall reach the senate, are also indications.

It is evident that the democratic leaders have some apprehension of a policy of this kind and are determined that if such a policy is attempted they will be ready to proceed. They will have a double reason for insisting on proceeding with the elections debate this week; first, that they are quite determined to dispose of the subject before the tariff bill is reached, and second, that they wish to, as far as possible, divert the speech-making in the senate from the bond question.

Hence, it may be reasonably inferred that the programme, as agreed to in the senate on Tuesday last, with respect to this bill, has been observed. Senator Lodge has given formal notice of an intention to speak on the bill on Wednesday and Senators Hoar, Frye, Chandler, Dingley and Hawley have indicated they will be heard upon the subject before it shall be definitely disposed of. Among the democrats who will probably speak upon the bill, are Senators Gray and Hill.

It will be impossible to keep the bond question entirely out of the senate and there is a possibility that it will be heard upon the part of a number of speeches, if not of considerable debate. Senators Peffer and Allen both have resolutions before the senate, asking Secretary Carlisle to take for his course. Mr. Allen has given notice of a speech on Thursday based upon his resolution. Mr. Peffer's resolution will come up tomorrow in the morning hour, and it may be the means of precipitating this question the first thing in the week's proceedings. There are also other senators primed with speeches on the bond issue, so that it will be very surprising if there is not as much attention given to bonds as any other subject before the senate.

Senator Call has given notice of a speech for tomorrow on the subject of patents for certain lands in Florida, and it is probable that Senator McMillin will speak to have a part of some day in the week set apart for the discussion of the patent question.

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VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Interest in the Convention to Be Held at Harrisonburg

TO NOMINATE O'FERRALL'S SUCCESSOR

A Fight to Be Made Against Ex-State Chairman Gordon.

FITZ LEE MAY RUN FOR CONGRESS

In the Seventh District—The General's Friends Insist His Best Candidate—Other Gossip.

Richmond, Va., January 21.—(Special.)—Great interest is felt here in the convention to be held at Harrisonburg, on Tuesday next, to nominate a successor to Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, who resigned his seat in congress to accept the office of governor of Virginia. The many-sided contest has been generally discussed in legislative circles, and it is expected that most of the members of the general assembly from the seventh district will attend the convention. It appears that ex-State Chairman Basil B. Gordon has not developed the strength that his friends had hoped for. A few weeks ago it looked as if it was Gordon against the field, but a big fight has been made on him on the ground that he spends so much of his time in Maryland as to practically not be a citizen of Virginia. Mr. Gordon has denied this charge and others brought against him in a letter published in many papers. As there are five candidates and a good deal of feeling against the field, the contest is expected to be prolonged. Viewed from Richmond it looks as though State Senator Walton, of Shenandoah, and Captain Michael Woods, of Albemarle, are the leading candidates.

Fitz Lee for Congress.

It is not at all unlikely that General Fitzhugh Lee will be a candidate for congress in the seventh district next fall. The general has been talked of, when Mr. Martin was nominated for United States senator over Lee, in the recent contest before the legislative caucus, some of the friends of the popular ex-governor, feeling that though defeated by methods that they could not sanction he was the recognized choice of the people, suggested that he should run for congress. The idea took root with Lee's admirers, but the matter was not then pressed. Intelligence comes from Lexington that there is a growing sentiment in that section of the valley in favor of General Lee's nomination.

There is some question as to what effect the sensational but rather vapory investigation that followed the senatorial investigation of the late General Lee's nomination would have on the contest. The fact that he and his friends raised such a hue and cry about the improper use of money unquestionably created a good deal of feeling against the general, but this has largely blown over and he still holds a very warm place in the hearts of the Virginia people. If he is prevailed upon to enter the fight Mr. Tucker's seat in congress, there will certainly be a lively contest. Hon. H. D. Flood, the brilliant young senator, who was elected to the upper branch of congress, will be a candidate. It is thought, and Senator Jones, of Highland, also talked of running. The fact that Mr. Tucker will run again. He has made a very popular representative and will prove very hard to beat.

New Laws Talked About.

Now that the general assembly has finished the work of the session, it will devote the rest of the session to active legislation. By good, solid work it might finish up all that it should do in three sessions, but the session will probably expire until the 1st of April. The fear is that having so little to do and so much time to do it in the body may get into mischief. There are several "reformers" among the lawmakers who have introduced bills or resolutions looking to changes in the electoral board system, and the fact that the legislature will be in session for a long time, and that all there is in it, the Anderson-McCormick law—the present electoral law of Virginia—has been repealed. The sentiment of the majority is that no change should be made.

The oyster question, over which there has been a fight, has never since the foundation of the commonwealth, is going to be the subject of considerable eloquence from the representatives of the bivalve counties. The present session will probably be the last general assembly, and under which the state gets more revenue than ever before. As also come for permanent additions to the state for the future, and that will squeeze more revenue from this source.

Not Inclined to Give.

As usual there are several private lobbies here as they are anxious to get special appropriations for various and sundry schemes, but the indications are that they will be sadly disappointed. The old members of the finance committee will pounce with shrewish sagacity upon any bill that looks like an appropriation to them in committee. Efforts will be made to husband the state's resources so as to enable the legislature to carry out its policy of accumulating sufficient money to gradually buy in the new Virginia bonds so as to reduce the principal before the increase eight percent of the interest rate from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent.

The Danville Bill.

There seems to be practically no doubt that the bill for the reorganization of the Richmond and Danville system will pass the house, and it will probably be taken up in the house, where there is a large anti-railroad sentiment. The introduction of the bill was anticipated by the republicans, and the fact that the committee on roads reported it favorably the same day it was presented, and without devoting ten minutes to its consideration. The law will be so its principal offices in Richmond.

To Be Reorganized.

Nashville, Tenn., January 21.—The United Electric Railway Company went into the hands of a receiver a few days ago, and now General W. H. Jackson is engineering a plan to reorganize it. The plan is to take for cash or new bonds the underlying bonds, amounting to \$1,500,000, and to pay for the other bonds, amounting to \$1,000,000, in new stock. The plan also promises to expend \$100,000 in enlarging and improving the plant and putting the property on a paying basis. It requires the consent of all the bondholders to carry out this plan, but the advantages are so manifest that it is believed this can be secured.

Bernhardt's Narrow Escape.

Paris, January 21.—It has transpired that Sarah Bernhardt had a narrow escape from death while performing her new piece, "Tillie," on Friday night. Her new Dahomian servant, Kerig, who attends her at rehearsals, poured some laudanum into her cup of tea by mistake. Bernhardt, however, noticed the strange taste before she had drunk enough to do her any serious harm.

Mexican Mail Robbery.

Mexico City, January 21.—Another robbery of the mails has evidently been made, resulting in the loss of a check for \$11,000. It was drawn by Prince Torres and was the prince of Durango, payable to Martinez Aurora and Cobian of Lerdo. It was deposited in the mails of January 4th and payment was ordered stopped.

ARE ALL KICKING.

"Honest John" Kelly Does Not Like That String to the Purse

AND ASKS THAT IT BE TAKEN OFF.

Mitchell Raises Objections to the Club's Arrangements.

AND CORBETT MAY HAVE TROUBLE

With the Owner of the House in Which He Is Training—Manager Bowden Talking a Great Deal.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 21.—The Duval Athletic Club is not out of the woods yet. In spite of the statement it gave out last night that the stage of doubt in regard to the fight had been passed, "Honest" John Kelly, who holds the \$20,000, and who will referee the fight, if it takes place, is proving a stumbling block. Kelly's demand for absolute police protection at the ring side has not been answered in a manner satisfactory to himself, and, in addition, he is now demanding that the string which the club has attached to the purse be removed.

It will be remembered that the endorsement on the check for \$20,000, which Kelly holds, makes it payable to him only in the event that the fight is brought to a successful issue and on the endorsement of the club. Kelly demands that the check shall be made payable to his order unconditionally. He does not propose to have any kick coming from the club after he renders a decision. Kelly went down to Mayport today to see Corbett, and it is understood that the Californian also demands that the check be made unconditionally payable to "Honest" John. Charley Mitchell, for once, is backing Corbett's demands.

If the club is acting on the square, and is really determined to bring the men together at any cost, it can very easily verify Kelly, Corbett and Mitchell in regard to the purse. So far, the club has taken no action, though it is said that three prominent members are urging that Kelly's demands be acceded to.

But, even if the club satisfies Kelly about the check, it is difficult to understand how the referee can be guaranteed an absolute police protection. The club may make the police of the city responsible for the protection, but it will be worthless, for if Governor Mitchell learns the spot chosen for the mill he will undoubtedly have the state troops on the scene.

Mitchell Makes Them Mad.

The old story that Charley Mitchell would flunk was revived tonight, and Manager Bowden, who is responsible for the fight, charged Mr. Bowden to the Southern Associated Press correspondent that Mitchell had refused to accept a method of direct payment to the bride's home, on Seventy-seventh street, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. Tonight a dinner was tendered by Signor Perugini, the bride's father, and the bride, Lillian Nordica, Colonel and Mrs. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hoff, Fred Schwarz and "Teddy" Piper. The bride received many gifts, among them being two necklaces of diamonds, a tiara of diamonds and sapphires, a diamond watch, two sets of diamond rings, a diamond brooch, a chest of old silver, a morocco leather traveling bag, with sterling silver fixings and two scores of jewel rings. The bride and groom will continue their roles at the Casino.

THAT MYSTERIOUS VESSEL.

It Is Said the Natalie Is Provisioned for a Three Weeks' Trip.

Savannah, Ga., January 21.—(Special.)—It is learned today that the yacht "Natalie," which was here last Monday with a cargo of arms supposed to be for Brazilian insurgents, carried about twelve tons of coal and a three-week supply of provisions. The engine was repaired while she was here in such a manner as to increase her speed from ten to fourteen miles an hour. She is provisioned for a good three weeks' trip and there is no doubt now with any one here but that she left for the scene of the revolution. Her captain said when he left the city that he was going to the scene of the revolution, but did not say when. It is believed that he expects another cargo of arms.

Violence Reported Owing to the Trouble Between the Miners and Owners.

Wheeling, W. Va., January 21.—There never was more distress in the Hocking valley and other Ohio coal mining districts than at present. The most serious case of the season is reported. Tomorrow the votes cast by the local unions upon a proposition to make a reduction in the scale will be canvassed. The vote is expected to be in favor of the reduction, and this is a major victory against the reduction. It is thought that this majority will be overcome by returns from eastern Ohio. Many of the contracts have gone to Pennsylvania operators. Fifteen cents is offered, but the men insist upon 20 cents and a change of the work hours. In any event the future is most gloomy for the mine workers of Ohio.

HOWARD'S CAROLINA CAREER.

He Was a Lawyer for a Time and Eloped with a Married Woman.

Barnwell Courthouse, S. C., January 21.—(Special.)—It is, perhaps, remembered that Howard, the Jackson divine who was recently tried and convicted, ran a portion of his career in Barnwell county at Hattiesville on the Port Royal and Augusta railroad. After posing there awhile as a petty forger, he was in the trial of justice court, he ran into Georgia with the wife of a section master, with whom he boarded. Some ten years afterward he returned to Hattiesville to testify in the case in his favor in this information that suit was made out about 1871 against Dr. J. R. Graves, of "Iron Wheel" fame, and other Baptist divines.

Telephone Exchange Burned.

Louisville, Ky., January 21.—Fire at an early hour this morning completely gutted the telephone exchange in this city. The loss on the building is not great. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, about half covered by insurance. The building is the property of the Ohio Valley Telephone Company, General Manager Gifford says. It will be three months before the loss will be repaired. The switchboard contained 3,000 wires and was completely destroyed.

Did Not Cheer Walte.

Denver, Colo., January 21.—The parade which was held today under a call to labor organizations to protest against adjournment of the legislature without enacting laws for the relief of distress by affording employment numbered fewer than 2,000 men. It was reviewed by Governor Walte and popular members of the legislature which from the St. James hotel. Very little enthusiasm was manifested. One marcher proposed three cheers for Governor Walte, but there was no response.

broken the furniture and defaced the walls. It seems that an effort was made to rent the house from Meyer, but he refused, saying that he wanted no such "gang" as tenants. The Corbett party, however, went ahead and took the house by force and now Meyer says that he must be paid \$500 damages or he will prosecute the champion for "breaking and entering," which is the technical name for burglary in this state. Meyer did not know the Corbett party was using the house till Saturday.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

The Cashier Discovers the Robbers and Gives an Alarm.

Kansas City, Mo., January 21.—Chief of Police Speers received a telegram between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning from Parkville, twelve miles north of here, on the Kansas City, Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad, saying an attempt had been made to rob the Park bank at that place shortly after midnight last night. The telegram was signed by A. C. Hamilton, the cashier of the bank, and A. J. Hamilton, the president.

It appears that Mr. A. C. Hamilton had been sleeping in the Park bank, and when he turned home on a late train, it had been the custom to leave a lighted lamp in the bank all night, and on reaching Parkville Mr. Hamilton went to the bank for the purpose of lighting the lamp. On reaching the door he unlocked it and was about to go in, when he heard a noise inside and quickly retreated, suspicious of possible robbers. He went for assistance and on returning to the bank, a lot of burglars were found in front of the safe and also two sticks of dynamite. A heavy camp had been placed on the knob of the safe and the police, as they were getting ready to go, were just about to force the door when the dynamite was exploded. The police were seeking assistance a man was seen a short distance from the bank, and within a few minutes later, joined by two others, and all three walked quickly away in the direction of the depot. Mr. Hamilton immediately telegraphed the police authorities here to watch the bridge for the three robbers and a guard was placed at the end of both bridges.

Early this morning Alonzo Zane, whose home is in Kansas City, Kan., was arrested as he was crossing the Council Bluffs bridge. He denies all knowledge of the attempted robbery, but could give no satisfactory account of himself and was locked up. The police are still on the lookout for the other two robbers.

LILLIAN'S THIRD.

Marriage of the Actress to "Signor Perugini" Yesterday.

New York, January 21.—For the third time in her life, the erstwhile "Ary" Lillian Russell, before whose shrine have worshipped the "Johnnies" of Gotham for the last decade, stood at the altar of Hyman today and promised to "love, honor and obey" her future lord and master, the person of John C. Hatterton, whose nom de theater is Signor Perugini. At 10 o'clock Miss Russell, in company with her mother, Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, her sister, Mrs. Alfred T. Chultz, Mrs. Owen Westwood, Miss Hallie Leonard and her press agent, "Teddy" Piper, were conveyed across the ferry to the residence of Signor Perugini, of Hoboken. Awaiting them were the groom elect, Mr. Edwin Hoff, of "The Bostonians," and Thomas Daly. The marriage was performed within five minutes. The bride returned to the bride's home, on Seventy-seventh street, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. Tonight a dinner was tendered by Signor Perugini, the bride's father, and the bride, Lillian Nordica, Colonel and Mrs. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hoff, Fred Schwarz and "Teddy" Piper. The bride received many gifts, among them being two necklaces of diamonds, a tiara of diamonds and sapphires, a diamond watch, two sets of diamond rings, a diamond brooch, a chest of old silver, a morocco leather traveling bag, with sterling silver fixings and two scores of jewel rings. The bride and groom will continue their roles at the Casino.

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SHE GOT ON A "JAG."

The Antics of a Female "Physician" in Charlotte, N. C.

SHE CLAIMS TO BE FROM NEW YORK

Registered at a Hotel, and Visited the Local Doctors,

BUT TOOK ON TOO MUCH LIQUOR

And the Result Is She Is in Trouble Claims to Have Been Robbed of Two Thousand Dollars.

Charlotte, N. C., January 21.—(Special.)—The quietude of this city was disturbed yesterday by the appearance in our midst of a handsomely dressed woman in the garb of a New York hospital nurse claiming to be a doctor from that city. On her arrival in Charlotte she took rooms at the Central hotel and soon afterwards was introduced to Charlotte's female doctor, Dr. Annie L. Alexander.

This strange woman, on entering the hotel, in quite a masculine hand, wrote on the register: "Dr. Catharine Taylor, New York," and as such she was introduced to Dr. Alexander. A strong attachment for each other immediately sprang into existence between the two female doctors and Dr. Taylor was invited at once to the residence of Dr. Annie Alexander, on Tryon street. Dr. Taylor made a favorable impression on the household of Dr. Alexander, and a pressing invitation was extended the New York female expert to repeat her visit.

Orders the Drunks.

Returning to the hotel, Dr. Taylor sent down to the saloon for a whisky punch, telling the servant that she felt in need of such a stimulant, as she was weary of her long journey. This was repeated several times and after getting pretty well under the influence of her toddy, she hurriedly put on her hat and went around to the different doctors of the city, paying them a friendly call. She was introduced to an assistant of Dr. T. Galliard Thomas, of New York, and also said that she was at one time associated with Dr. Austin L. Alexander, of New York.

The impression she made on the medical fraternity of Charlotte was that she was a fraud, but her manner and familiarity with medical literature kept the doctors guessing for awhile. On entering one of the drug stores she was introduced to a physician, who at this time is not practicing his profession. The two drank several glasses of whisky and started out early on another physician. They had not gone far before both were staggering. Dr. Taylor became boisterous and the police were about to run her in. Seeing that she was going to be arrested, she braced up and apparently realized her situation.

Ordered to Vacate.

The hotel proprietor, seeing the condition of his guest, promptly had her baggage brought down, and asked the female doctor to vacate. This had quite a stunning effect on the female doctor and she informed the hotel people that she was highly insulted, but she vacated. Late in the evening the chief of police was notified that a woman in a disreputable house in a certain portion of the city had been carrying on at a lively rate. As soon as the police arrived, they found the woman, Dr. Taylor, recognized the officer she informed him of her losses, and told whom she suspected.

Thought to Be Blackmail.

The police at once put down as a case of blackmail, but told the adventures that he would look after it.

Dr. Taylor said to the officer that it was not the amount she cared for, as she could wire to New York and replace it tenfold, but she disliked the idea of being robbed. While the officers were hunting around for Dr. Taylor's two thousand they somewhere ran up on the information that Dr. Taylor was married a few days ago in Savannah to a man giving his name as Strout and that this union only existed for four days for the purpose of getting paid for parts unknown. The couple came to Savannah from Philadelphia.

The police will hold Dr. Taylor until further developments. At present the house where she claimed to have been robbed of the large amount of money, but no one believes her story.

SUPERINTENDENT BRAND.

Mr. Hemphill's Successor Appointed.

The New Officer.

Augusta, Ga., January 21.—(Special.)—Mr. William Sanford Brand, who was private secretary to General Manager Green, of the Georgia railroad, has been promoted to the post of acting superintendent of the road by General Manager Scott. Vice Superintendent Hemphill's resignation takes effect March 1st, when Mr. Brand will succeed him as superintendent. Mr. Hemphill being in bad health, Mr. Brand becomes at once acting superintendent. He is a young man twenty-nine years old. He was a telegraph operator in Jacksonville when taken into Major Green's office. He is courteous and competent, and will make a popular officer.

J. Austin Best, operator in the train dispatcher's office, will succeed Mr. Brand as private secretary to General Manager Scott.

LYNCHING AT JELICO.

A Negro Hanged by a Mob for Assaulting a Child.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 21.—A negro named Gamble committed an assault on a 3 o'clock today on the eleven-year-old daughter of A. B. Francis. He made his escape, but was afterwards captured, taken to the jail, and hanged by a mob of citizens.

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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern Hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1894.

The Treasury Emergency.

Now that Mr. Carlisle has practically issued his bonds and disposed of them, it may be well to go over the ground again and review the steps that have led up to this undemocratic project. Those of our readers who have kept track of the matter must know that the necessity for a bond issue has been deliberately created by Mr. Carlisle. It is not worth while to inquire whether he has been acting on his own responsibility or whether he is merely carrying out instructions. The result is the same. The most important fact is that the necessity for a bond issue has been deliberately created by the secretary. He has insisted that the gold reserve ought to be maintained, and yet he has used it in paying the current obligations of the government when other funds in the treasury were and are at his disposal. He has even paid the salaries of government officials in gold and has used all the means at his command to deplete the reserve which he now says should be held for purposes of redemption.

In December he informed congress that the deficit at the end of the year would be about twenty-eight millions. There was no sign of any emergency then and congress was not urged in any special way to come to the relief of a treasury. There was a suggestion of a bond issue, but not the shadow of a suggestion that congress should improve its revenue bill in the direction of supplying the needs of the treasury—the deficit should be made good in accordance with democratic principles. Meanwhile Mr. Carlisle kept on using the gold reserve to meet the current obligations, and the banks and the money sharks kept on clamoring for an issue of bonds.

But the omission of democratic doctrine from Mr. Carlisle's communications to congress is the least singular feature of those documents. In December he estimated that the deficit at the end of the fiscal year (July) would be twenty-eight millions. On the 13th of January, he informed Mr. Voorhees, the well-known bimetallic goldbug, that there would be a deficit of seventy-eight millions. But this middle was trifling compared to another. In the same letter, Mr. Carlisle said the deficit for January and February would be twenty-three millions. This, of course, would run the deficit for the six months up to one hundred and thirty-eight millions, making a difference of one hundred and ten millions between Mr. Carlisle's December estimate and his January estimate. Was a worse muddle ever attested to in print by a minister of finance? Two estimates in the same letter sixty millions apart!

But that is not the worst of it. Mr. Carlisle's bond issue is not a remedy for the conditions that have created the deficit. The conditions remain precisely the same. The money that is to be received for the bonds will be drawn out of the treasury. If his estimate of a seventy-eight-million deficit is correct, the gold reserve in the treasury will be lower by twenty millions than it is now. If his estimate that there will be a deficit of one hundred and thirty-eight millions is correct, the gold reserve at the end of the fiscal year will amount to ten millions less than nothing. In point of fact, Mr. Carlisle has created a situation that threatens to overwhelm the treasury, the administration and the country. He has created a situation that will lead to more bond issues. The people will suffer and the money sharks will prosper. The people will not only have to pay the interest on these bonds, but the money that is invested in them will be taken out of business and industrial enterprises and ventures, and the depression and stagnation created by gold monopolism will be rendered still more acute by the measures taken to perpetuate it.

Some of the republican newspapers are beginning to criticize the democratic party on account of the bond issue, and some of the independent newspapers are trying to place the responsibility on congress. But these critics are beating the air. If the democratic party had to decide the matter there would never be another bond issue to feed the greed of the money sharks, but the platform would be carried out and a revenue tariff would be levied to the end that the people might be relieved of the burdens of unjust taxation. A revenue tariff is a low tariff, but it is not without its protective features. Together with the excise system, it could be depended on to provide all the revenue necessary to the support of the government.

The attack on congress is equally undeserved. That body has been absolutely ignored by Mr. Carlisle. Congress has never been informed by a message from the president, or by a report from Mr. Carlisle, that the treasury was confronted by an emergency serious enough

to demand the immediate issue of bonds. It is true that Mr. Carlisle wrote a letter to Mr. Voorhees, but Mr. Voorhees is not congress. In fact, the representatives of the people—the men who are alone empowered to maintain the credit of the government—have been studiously ignored. They have not been treated with common courtesy. Although their antics in scrambling for the crumbs of patronage that have been scattered among them with no lavish hand may have disgusted Mr. Cleveland, yet the fact is always to be borne in mind that, in their collective capacity, they represent the people who, in this government, are supposed to be the source of all power.

The representatives of the people should have been consulted. The administration should have informed congress of the emergency, and, in doing this, it would have placed the responsibility where it belongs and where it ought to belong. Meanwhile, the seventy millions of reserve, used as Mr. Carlisle has been using that fund, would have prevented any lapse of government credit by the 1st of April. Then the people would have been better satisfied than they are now.

Money for Monuments.

When we suggested a battle monument to commemorate the siege of Atlanta we felt confident that congress would at the proper time make a liberal appropriation to carry out such a project. The action of the senate the other day in passing a bill to erect a monument at Manchester, N. H., to the memory of General John Stark, and appropriating \$40,000 for the purpose, confirms us in our opinion. The bill was opposed on the ground that no money should be appropriated for monuments in the present condition of the national treasury. Senator Mills, however, insisted that the government ought not to make such a plea when it was proposed to honor its heroes, and Senator Call said that when the people needed money the government could do nothing better than to make appropriations. So the bill passed by a vote of 32 to 15.

This precedent should not be forgotten. If the government is willing to pay for monuments at Trenton, N. J., and Manchester, N. H., and spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on the battlefields of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, Atlanta should have a memorial of the siege and its accompanying battles and the march to the sea. We believe that the idea will be favorably received all over the country.

The Income Tax Again.

The opposition to the proposed income tax comes mainly from the protected and favored classes whose fortunes have been built up by the favoritism of the government. They have invested largely in untaxed bonds, and in the absence of an income tax they manage to enjoy all the blessings of government without contributing their share of the public expenses. Naturally, these privileged classes desire to defeat the income tax. They denounce it as a monarchical measure, as a war tax and as a temptation to commit perjury. In reply to the first objection it is enough to say that the income tax is not imposed in all monarchies, but is imposed in some republics. Let it be called a war tax. We need a war tax so long as we are forced to pay hundreds of millions of dollars in war pensions, and so long as we owe a war debt. The point about perjury is absurd. We do not believe that the possession of a large income makes men willing to perjure themselves to escape a tax which they can easily afford to pay. It is not so in England, where rich men vote for the tax in parliament every year. In that country experience has shown that this tax relieves the poor, enfranchises trade and enables the government to raise its revenue without interfering with the tariff or taking any steps calculated to disturb commercial, financial and industrial circles. The bondholders will have to make a better showing before they will convince the people that the income tax is on the wrong line.

The Facts of the Case.

We are all the time boasting of the superior prosperity of the American people, but when we come down to the bottom facts it must be admitted that prosperity is the exception and not the rule. The New Orleans Picayune presents some interesting statistics in support of this view, and they make it very plain that, despite our natural resources, our people are comparatively poor. We have four thousand millionaires in this country, with fortunes ranging from \$100,000 down to \$1,000,000, but we have fewer persons with moderate fortunes than would be supposed. It is estimated that if we levy a tax on incomes of \$4,000 and upwards only about 87,000 citizens will pay it. This is a very small number when the fact is considered that we have 13,000,000 heads of families.

Yet, it is said that this is the richest country in the world. So far as natural resources go, this statement is true, but we are not utilizing our resources in a way that will enrich the people. The Picayune says: "The reason of this is not difficult to see. The people of the United States are chiefly engaged in producing raw material which always sells at the lowest prices and yields but little profit. Appealing to the figures from the census returns, it is seen that, of adult males in the country, 8,000,000 are engaged in agriculture; 2,000,000 are engaged in mining, lumbering and fisheries. Here are 10,000,000 men engaged in the production of raw material, while not more than 1,000,000 male adults are occupied in manufacturing the raw material into articles of consumption. What they cannot work up is exported.

While the American people are digging out of the ground vast quantities of raw material, which is necessarily sold at a low price, they are constantly required to purchase from almost every foreign country manufactured articles of consumption. It is an old story that a pound of cotton, which is worth only a few cents to the American producer, increases its value from ten to one hundredfold when he buys it back from Europe in shirtings, sheetings and Nottingham lace. It is quite as old a story that all the American wheat that is exported abroad is required to pay for the free sugar imported from foreign countries.

If this is true of the country as a whole, how much more applicable it is to the agricultural west and south. Here in the south our farmers hold their own, but it is because of their hard economy. Most of our people are engaged in the

production of raw material, and they sell the surplus at ridiculously low prices fixed in Europe, and then buy it in its manufactured shape. This policy, of course, causes southern producers to send their money away from home to pay for what they purchase in distant markets.

We need in this section an industrial revolution. With our abundant labor supply and our mines, forests and cotton there is every reason why this should be the chief manufacturing section of the union. We must make this economic change before we can expect to see general prosperity. So long as the great majority of southerners continue to produce only raw material they will simply be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the outside world.

Every intelligent and enterprising southerner with a little capital should give his attention to this question: "What can I manufacture out of our home raw material that will sell in foreign markets and bring money into this section?" When this question is satisfactorily answered the south will leap forward.

Speedy Justice Demanded.

The rapid increase of crime in this country is largely due to the delay and uncertainty of criminal justice.

In 1880 in the United States 3,568 murders were committed. In 1890 they reached 4,290, and 5,908 in 1891, while for 1892 the total is 6,790, an increase of nearly 90 per cent in four years. But although we had more than 20,000 murders in four years there were only 331 legal executions. Judge Lynch, however, took a hand in the matter and disposed of 558 criminals. This lynching record puts our lawmakers and judges upon notice that the people demand speedy justice, and when they have reason to believe that they will be disappointed they will sometimes dispose of the business in their own way.

With murders increasing at the rate of 90 per cent since 1880, it is evident that something must be done to check the rising tide of crime or general demoralization will be the result. The certainty of punishment without unnecessary delay is the best remedy. Many a criminal who is reckless enough to court death at the hands of a mob shudders when he contemplates the prospect of dying on the gallows in a jail yard in the presence of only a few officials. These quiet, orderly, private executions have a better effect than public hangings or lynchings. They inspire awe as well as terror.

Justice surely and speedily administered in the courts will stop lynching and reduce the number of murders. If a murderer can be convicted in England and legally executed within thirty days after the commission of his crime, why cannot we be equally prompt in our methods?

The brethren of the patronage press are not rushing to the defense of the bond issue. They seem to be handicapped.

A western newspaper quotes Henry Waterson as comparing Mr. Cleveland to "a little tin Jupiter." It is a forgery. Henry Waterson doesn't employ language calculated to get him indicted for treason.

According to Mr. Carlisle's estimates for January and February, more bonds will have to be issued in April.

The taxpayers will have to pay only about 25,000,000 of dollars to the money sharks during the next ten years on account of the recent bond issue.

Wall street wants more bonds and it will get 'em. The conditions that "compel" the issue of \$50,000,000 will "compel" the issue of \$200,000,000.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. Stannard, otherwise John Strange Winter, is one of the most industrious and successful of feminine story tellers. She has written more than eighty novels in the past eighteen years, over half of the number having been published before the appearance of "Bootsie Baby." Out of the many early ones she has written, it is the one story which has distinction and a chance of survival. As the simple and natural little picture of a winsome child, it deserves success, though not much may be said in favor of its plot. The literary flavor of this lady's stories does not surprise the reader who knows the life to the goldbugs her paternal ancestors have been English officers. Her father, the Rev. H. V. Palmer, of York, was, before he took orders, in the royal artillery. Mrs. Stannard is now not only a novelist, but a journalist. She is the editor of a three-year-old home magazine called Winter's Weekly. It is a penny publication. After some struggles it has won, it is thought, a permanent place for several years. The publisher and proprietor writes herself a large part of each number. This lady's last novel, called "The Soul of the Bishop," is in remarkable contrast with her usual sporting and military stories. Her hero is a man more of the many American order of such bishops as Phillips Brooks, for instance, than the accepted British model.

The statement made by Goldwin Smith in his "Outlined History of the United States," that during our revolutionary period the wife and young daughter of a Captain in Fenton were stripped naked, tarred and feathered and paraded through the streets of Boston, strikes the average American as something he had never seen in print before. Smith's authority for the happening was evidently Mahon's "History of England." At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston last week, Dr. S. A. Green questioned the statement, saying that he had searched the files of all Boston newspapers published between April 1, 1775, and October 1, 1777, without finding any allusion to such an event. Dr. Green should search his files until after peace with England, and have been declared, in order to make sure that this story was but a tory slander.

The Chicago Evening Post says: An American merchant recently returned from South America quite pleased with the British minister there, Lord Pakenham, by his considerate and flattering remarks about his country, who was defeated at New Orleans by our General Jackson. "Indeed," said our kindly countryman, "I believe that General Jackson mentioned him in his dispatches in a very complimentary manner." "Now what a strange difference I find among you peculiar Americans! You actually delight me by your graceful reference to my unfortunate ancestor, whereas some time ago my diplomatic brother from your country, Mr. Hanna, gave me a thumping slap on the broad of my back and sung out to the unmistakable edification of a crowd round full of listeners, 'Say, old Jack, wasn't it a relative of yours who walloped the stuffin' out of at No. 000-0000?'"

A bill providing for the establishment of free public employment offices is pending in the New York legislature.

Speaking of a recent society sensation in North Carolina, The Charlotte Observer says that the south should stick to her old policy of settling a certain class of cases with the shot gun.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Love Long.

When she loveth me the sun
Floods the world with light;
When she loves not, day is done—
All the world is night!
Life would sing itself away
If she loved me night and day.

But her winsome eyes

Will not constant be:
They are but like springtime skies—
Sun and storm for me!
Yet from them no storm can sever
Dear, loved eyes to me forever!
—F. L. S.

Sig. Giuseppe Aldo Randegger, of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Naples, Italy, who is the distinguished guest of Mr. Hugh Angier, in Atlanta, has no superior in the musical world. He is the artist born, and his touch is that of a master.

If It Only Would!

Tariff, tariff, tariff! that's the only talk;
Tariff, tariff, tariff! 'till you almost see it
Wouldn't it be jolly—no one would condemn,
If the tariff, would walk away with them!

There has been a great improvement in the local and editorial department of The Lee County Enterprise. The paper seems to be in a flourishing condition.

Keep a-Hopin'.

The good times are not far away—
So keep a-feelin' fine!
The sun, old sun, that makes the hay
Is still on deck to shine!

There is life in the average Georgia weekly. Some of them have been running continuously for thirty years, and their vitality increases with age.

His Identity Left.

"When I first came here," said the editor, "I had only one shirt to my name."

"And what have you now?"

"The name!"

Major Charles W. Hubner will probably go on a lecturing tour in the near future, having received some flattering offers. He has two excellent lectures on Sidney Lanier and Paul H. Hayne.

Know When We've Got Enough.

The country smiles, but half desponds—
Its strongest nerves unsteady;
It needs not Mr. Carlisle's bonds—
It's bound enough already!

The Fayetteville News gets up an excellent local page. It is doing splendid work for Fayetteville and its vicinity, and merits the success it has attained.

A Mean Revenge.

"Doesn't one owe you money?"

"He does."

"Well, he's in a devil of a fix."

"Too bad! When did he die?"

Editor Cooper's editorials are doing their level best to turn a somersault and land with both feet on his local page.

We're Still in It.

Warm clouds, like some white feather
On the sky's blue bosom plumed;
Old Georgia's got the weather,
And Washington's the wind!

An Old Paper.

Mr. W. Summers, of Barnesville, has a paper dated January 25, 1883. It is The Georgia Gazette (daily), containing war news and orders. The office of the paper was burned by the Yankees, and the editor, Edgar Snowden, Jr., published it in the little room in his house, which fact was kept a secret.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Chicago Times: Congress should intervene to check this unwarrantable assumption of power by an administration which has more than once shown its contempt for the legislative branch of the national government. Bonds issued in accordance with the law would be bad enough, but every interest payment on such bonds as Secretary Carlisle proposes to create would be a irritating reminder of the cool outlawry of the Cleveland administration.

Charlotte Observer: We have reflected for some months with amused interest upon the fact that whereas a person reads or hears intimately associated with this paper was at Chicago in 1892 against Mr. Cleveland and was subsequently both denounced and ridiculed by the press for his share in representing the "rebels" in the notable national convention of that year this paper has been one of two or three of the state papers which has stood right squarely by Mr. Cleveland and from the first has defended him from attacks made upon him by papers which had fumed at the mouth because the North Carolina delegation at Chicago opposed him, but we should probably never have made any reference to this extraordinary shifting of positions except for the fact that we sometimes have ears that are not eyes, and we should be sure to have our hands of the sheriff. The bond business has jolted it mightily.

St. Louis Republic: Using the seigniorage will, therefore, relieve the government, add to the available currency, tend to stop hoarding and give the life to the goldbugs who have said that nothing more would be done for silver. The Republic does not deceive itself with the idea that coining silver is an easy matter, and a restoration of bimetalism. It is only utilizing our money resources to assist the government in discharging its obligations and maintaining its credit. It is better by far than more bonds or more bank checks. It is turning inactive bullion into active money. It offers to business an additional volume of good dollars, if business can use them. Before any more bonds are issued and congress should order the coining of the seigniorage silver.

QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

The prisoners in the Irwinton jail say that the jail is haunted. The Irwinton World says: A few nights ago the two prisoners confined in a cell claimed to have seen a ghost and they raised a midnight howl. They thought and imagined that the ghost had succeeded in breaking one of the locks. Finding it useless to gain an exit they fell upon their knees and began praying: "Oh, jailer, please bring me a knife, or the rats and the polecats will take my life!"

The Camilla Clarion tells this remarkable story: "Judge Scaife killed a couple of hogs of the same age from the same sow and they both weighed the same number of pounds. They were just thirteen months old and many guesses had been made as to which was the heavier."

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Waynesboro True Citizen has this to say:

"Governor William J. Northen will, no doubt, prove a formidable candidate for the senate when the next election comes around. He has the right kind of a record for Governor Northen in regard to the place, which embraces the whole matter; he is able to fill it. No one in Georgia could fill it better. He is besides, a full-blooded Georgian, and we mean by that that he is in full sympathy with all the needs of her people. His governorship has been as successful as his private life, and his reward would be merited if he were made senator of our great old state, and the state would be well served."

Says The Danville Enterprise:

"If Captain Carlton enters the race for congress he will, in all probability, make an effort to do a thing that he can be said to have done before."

Here is some legislative gossip from The Danville Monitor:

"Who's going to run for the legislature this year? A curious question, frequently asked by the people of Madison county."

"We declare we don't know. Mr. McEwen, of the Mill may decide to enter the race, and then Mr. Thompson, who made a good record in the present house, may want

to go back. Chastain, Greene, Gordon, Taber and Meadow are all possibilities, but as to who will actually enter the race is too hard a question, and we give it up."

The Barnesville Home Journal says of Hon. Robert Whitfield: "Mr. Whitfield's friends in this section are numerous, and would rejoice to see him occupy any position to which he may aspire. His ability on all lines is recognized in this section by numerous good thinking people."

Says The Worth County Local: "Some of the papers in the district are reflecting the question as to who shall be the nominee from the second for congress next fall. Unless good cause can be shown to the contrary, Russell should succeed himself."

Says The Statesboro Star: "Hon. Bill Clifton seems to have his eye on a seat in the senate. He is a political power who will soon begin to boil in the first district."

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

The Franklin News says: "There is not a better county in Georgia than Heard county. Few counties, indeed, can equal it in natural resources. We lack nothing but development. There is no way by which these resources can be more successfully advertised than by a county fair."

The Montezuma Record speaks up for its county as follows: "A man that has the privilege of living in Macon county, where he can make everything he needs at home, with a good people and superb health, ought to be satisfied with his lot; but some people are so built that if they were to accidentally spring in Paradise, they would say the ventilation was imperfect, or the waterworks poorly conducted."

The Spring Place Impartial has the following: "The next representative from this county should go to Atlanta pledged to the support of a law creating a county court for the county. A county with so small an amount of taxable property cannot stand it to pay out \$300 a year for jail fees. Hunt up that bill that was lost at the legislature, and let a law and \$300 will pay the jail fees nine years instead of one."

Here is encouraging news from The Rome Tribune: "The outlook for the manufacturing industries of Rome and vicinity seems to be better than it has been in three years. At the same time we find the farming community nearer out of debt than they have been in years, and working upon an economical basis better calculated to induce prosperity. A conservative view of the business and prosperity of Rome. The period of depression has tried us as by fire, but it has left us sound and safe."

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Toccoa News: It is reported that a young lady in town is soon to wed a man ninety-nine years old from Rabun.

Darien Gazette: Now that the rush is over the ordinary will probably reduce the price of marriage licenses. He had a great run for awhile.

Worth County Local: The season the train on the Brunswick and Western going west are nearly always late and those going east always on time, is because it is easier for them to run down hill than up.

Canon Free Press: A tramp was picked up near Mr. H. H. Parrow's Sunday night, apparently almost dead. He was carried into the house to the fire, but could not speak until morning, when he seemed to be all right, and said he was given to its at a certain time of the moon.

Cleveland Progress: In this part of the world, a liberal supply of moonshine liquor is popularly supposed to be a remedy for the grip. We know of some fellows who are lying out night and day for the grip, so that they have a plausible excuse for indulging their bibulous propensities.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Irwinton World: Major Black made his maiden speech in congress on an individual income tax. He held his audience spellbound during his utterances, and his effort was a masterpiece of oratory. He was there and all Georgia should feel proud of him.

Quitman Free Press: Senator Colquitt's health is said to be rapidly improving. When the tug of war comes in the senatorial fight over Uncle Alfred will be found to be rich there by a large majority.

Macon Telegraph: General Evans's suggestion that north Georgia should be asked to participate in the Macon exposition is a good one. We have no doubt but that the exposition company will act upon it and secure the general's co-operation.

Macon Telegraph: Judge J. M. Griggs, of the Patula circuit, has presided in Bibb superior court for the two weeks just past and will return tomorrow and conduct the court for the disposition of business. Judge Bartlett has not yet sufficiently recovered to preside. Judge Griggs is a new man on the bench, but has served as solicitor general of the circuit until elected recently by the legislature, and is doubtless the youngest judge in the state; but he has made a most favorable impression upon the Macon bar and people.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Augusta News: General Evans is saying nothing of need when the entire state speaks for him.

Darien Gazette: Just now it looks as if General Evans would sweep the state like a western cyclone when the time comes. Georgia loves the good old general and are anxious to hear of him.

Barnesville Journal: Evans clubs are being organized in different important cities in the state. Barnesville should not let other towns get too far in the lead in this direction. General Evans is a strong backing here.

Oconee Enterprise: Notwithstanding the announcement in that The Banner claims the "whole of Clarke County is for Atkinson," we most assuredly believe that if the machine of the "Barnesville Journal" were from Clarke county that General Evans, Georgia's generous patriot and statesman, would undoubtedly carry off the laurels from Clarke county.

SPRING IN WINTER.

Tifton Gazette: By the signs we expect an abundant crop of spring poetry, and, such as it is, there will be plenty of it.

Sparta Isthmiae: The weather for the past two weeks has been warm and spring-like. The sap is beginning to creep up the vines and fruit trees.

Franklin News: The beautiful spring days of the first of the week pushed the gardeners hauled out their seed catalogues and began to study.

Northeast Georgian: Some have feared that our winter is too mild, and that our earlier frosts might blossom this month and possibly be caught by late frosts. There are no present indications of danger, but many days, though many days are soft and warm as May.

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Sparta Isthmiae: There ought not to be a pound of western corn, meat or lard marketed in Hancock. The market ought to be supplied from Hancock farms. It would be money in the pockets of our farmers.

Tifton Gazette: The farmers of Berrien county are now busily engaged in arranging for another crop. The watch-word is "Hog and Hens."

Effingham Chronicle: The truck farming record of Effingham for 1893 will be the county decided pre-eminence in that important species of industry and the one to which, more than any other, her geographical position, the soil, climate, industry and transportation facilities adapt her.

Adel News: Mr. M. H. Oldens, a model at work preparing for another crop. They can do more to help themselves than congress or anything else, and with good sea-

sons during the year 1894, we believe they will verify this assertion.

Adel News: Mr. M. H. Oldens, a model farmer of Adel, has killed and saved this winter 3,700 pounds of pork. Two of the porkers weighed 360 and 470 pounds, respectively, getting 160 pounds of lard from the latter. He has several more to kill. Who says that our farmers can't raise their own meat?

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Cave Spring Herald: Atlanta is pushing her exposition long to success—but then what is Atlanta's way. Now, if Rome would only work with the same zeal she, too, would have one.

Barnesville Journal: The Atlanta papers are full of the coming great exposition. It is a move in the right direction, and it takes Atlanta to lead. Everybody is in favor of a big thing, and it will certainly be a grand advertisement of this great southern country of ours.

Hamilton Journal: Three cheers for Atlanta! Three cheers for her luck, energy and push. Atlanta is going to have a grand southern exposition in 1895, and Atlanta does not do things by halves. "Cedarvale Standard": That exposition in Atlanta next year will be a mammoth affair, and will help to bring the south into closer trade relations with our Mexican and South American neighbors. "Cedarvale Standard": That exposition in Atlanta next year will be a mammoth affair, and will help to bring the south into closer trade relations with our Mexican and South American neighbors. "Cedarvale Standard": That exposition in Atlanta next year will be a mammoth affair, and will help to bring the south into closer trade relations with our Mexican and South American neighbors.

GEORGIA AND THE BONDS.

Albany Herald: Wall street already has its eye on those bonds. But there's where the money is, and where it is going to stay.

Brunswick Times: It is a bad state of affairs when the United States is forced to issue bonds in times of peace to pay the pension debt.

Franklin News: Behind the gold bonds will be found the same rapacious element that insisted on repudiating the democratic platform in the matter of unconditionally repaying the Sherman law.

Effingham Chronicle: What's the need of a congress anyhow, if the president can't his cabinet can issue bonds for Wall street without consulting anybody but Pierpont Morgan? Let's abolish congress.

TALK WAXES WARM.

Everybody Discussing the Forthcoming Corbett-Mitchell Mill.

CHURCH PEOPLE EQUALLY INTERESTED

Bager Disputants in all the Hotel Corridor—Reminiscences of John L.—The Fight Can't Come Off, They Still Say.

As the day set for the prize fight draws near it becomes more and more a general topic of conversation, and yesterday it fairly monopolized attention at the hotels, on the streets and almost everywhere except the churches. In fact, it to some extent invaded even the latter, for this is one fight in the history of Atlanta that is interesting to the church people almost as much as the sports. The more vehemently opposed on moral grounds that a man is to this kind of sport, the more attention he is just now paying to the attitude of Governor Mitchell, the movements of the Duval club and the great contest in general between the state on one side, and the city of Jacksonville on the other.

The matter is one of genuine importance, as it is generally admitted to be a crucial



DISCUSSIONS IN THE CORRIDORS.

test of whether prize fighting can occur in future in any state of the union.

It was stated yesterday on very good authority that a telegram signed by fifty leading citizens will be sent to Governor Mitchell from this city on Wednesday urging him to stand firm and stop the mill at any cost. A couple of gentlemen, prominent in church and Young Men's Christian Association affairs, are getting up a circular document and have already most of the signatures. The idea is to have it signed by one or two representative men in every profession or line of business.

At the hotels in particular the discussion of the rival merits of the two gladiators, waged hot and heavy all day long. A notable fact was that the Mitchell stock seemed to be on the boom. A few days ago it was difficult to find any one willing to put his faith in "Cholly," but now there are plenty. One of his most enthusiastic champions was a burly English gentleman, who got into quite a heated debate during the morning in the corridor of the Kimball house. He was evidently a stranger, merely passing through the city and looked like a caricature of the British tourist fresh from the pages of Peck or Judge. He wore a little checked fore and aft cap and carried a big ivory-handled umbrella.

"Mitchell is me man, every time," he said to a little knot of listeners. "Bless your heart, he'll punch the bloomin' head off this fellow Corbett. Look what he did with Sullivan, don't you know—he made a bloomin' monkey, out of him when they fought in France."

This brought on a discussion of the famous battle at Chantilly, and the English gentleman became excited. He set his umbrella carefully against a chair, pulled down the visor of his fore and aft and volunteered to show the crowd how Mitchell converted the illustrious John L. into a monkey.

"Er was the way of it," he exclaimed, bristling with his right and left. "This one shut his peeps and this one gave his brand back a jolly good jolt."

The stranger from Great Britain perished freely and his red cravat worked around to the back of his neck. It was a great picture and the crowd applauded frantically.

"Corbett's wife won't know him after it's over," he said, regarding possession of his umbrella.

Elsewhere in all the hotels were groups of young men who talked wisely of uppers, counters, clothes, short arms, fighting and heart blows. It was an interesting circumstance that nearly everybody gauged the prowess of both men with what they had heard of Sullivan. It was recalled in a hundred conversations that Mitchell knocked John L. down at the Madison Square gardens and fought him to a standstill in France, while on the other



HOW CHOLLY DID IT.

hand, Corbett's easy victory over the champion is cited by his circle of friends. Of course there is great dispute and difference of opinion as to which man Sullivan's condition on all of these occasions. The Corbett men say he was drunk at Madison Square and sick at Chantilly, and the Mitchell men assert that he was played out and easy game for anybody at New Orleans. But be that as it may, the redoubtable ex-champion is still the standard by which men measure fighters.

In this connection a Savannah gentleman tells an interesting story of Sullivan and his present estimate of Corbett. Those interested in such matters will recall that late a great many conflicting expressions have been attributed to Sullivan on this subject. Said the gentleman referred to: "I met Sullivan at his room at the Pulkaski house in Savannah when he was with his 'Man from Boston' show some months ago. There were present at the time Mr. John J. Sullivan, a well-known restaurateur and relative of John L., Mr. Justin McCarthy, a government contractor at Port Royal, who was one of his backers in his early career, and several other gentlemen. The ex-champion was undressed and lying on his bed. He wore only his silk underclothes and his superb physique looked otherwise old and worn. He talked freely."

"His no great marvel," said John L. "when somebody mentioned Corbett, and I don't go a cent on what he did to me at New Orleans—not a cent."

"Something was not myself that night," he continued. "I was not myself from the mind and couldn't shake it off. I felt something crooked had been done. My legs couldn't get away from him. I never felt that way before or since."

The only inference was, of course, that Sullivan had been "doped" or drugged—a story that was freely circulated just after

the fight. It certainly intended to convey that impression to us."

One of the consequences of the general interest in the impending struggle is the appearance of what might be termed the "Corbett-Mitchell walk." It is affected by



THE NEW TONGUE WALK.

very young gentlemen who have gone temporarily daff on the subject of lighters and is done by elevating the shoulders, thrusting out the elbows, doubling the feet, curving the back a trifle and striding out with a half shuffling, half swinging gait. It is the kind of walk popular on the Bowery among tough citizens. Expressed in words it means: "Don't give me no back talk or I'll crack yer face—see?"

It is astonishing how many young men walk that way now. They will get over it by the 30th.

As yet there has been so little rivalry waged here on the fight that the sun is not worth mentioning. The odds for the few bets made have been about 2 to 1 in favor of Corbett.

A straw that shows which way the wind blows is to be found in the posters of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway which represent a pugilist knocking another pugilist out. The omnipresent small boy has, in nearly every case, labeled the railing "Nigger."

The prevalent opinion in this city is now, as ever, that the fight is most unlikely to be pulled off.

CLARA MORRIS TONIGHT.

"Renee de Moray" Will Be the Bill.

"Clarie" Tomorrow Night.

One of the largest audiences of the season will greet Clara Morris, the famous actress, tonight at the Grand. Theatre-goers have been very anxious to see her since it was announced that she had retired. Her last performance was a production of "Renee de Moray," one of the greatest of emotional actresses. Miss Morris is unquestionably the greatest natural actress the world has produced. In the peculiar lines of dramatic characterization which she essays she has no equal on the English-speaking stage. She has the faculty of entering into the character portrayed so completely that her realism seldom fails to command the tribute of tears. There is no shamming in her acting, no simulation of feeling. Her tears are as genuine as ever fell from the eyes of a sorrowing woman. Miss Morris has the vital spark that enables her to invert her words and actions with a power that aways her audience in a strange, thrilling way. As she depicts the various human passions of rage, hate, despair, maternal and wifely love, the audience follows her in spirit, sympathizes in her distress, is indignant at her wrongs, and at a tenderer interest in the object of her love.

Miss Morris's support is said to be excellent and made up of the best actors and actresses of the city. "Renee de Moray," "Clarie," "The German," will be presented Tuesday night.

This is one of the few occasions when the people of Atlanta are to be hoped they will appreciate Manager DeGue's efforts in securing such good attractions as the one that is on the boards tonight at the Grand.

Roland Reed.

"Dakota" is the title of a new comedy which Mr. Roland Reed, the popular comedian, will produce at the Grand for the first time Wednesday. In this play, Mr. Reed makes a decided departure from the roles he has previously essayed, and gives us something more serious. The play shows a phase of life familiar to all, but experienced by few—that of a voluntary residence in Dakota for the purpose of annulling a mistaken contract stipulating unlimited happiness. The part essayed by Mr. Reed is that of a lawyer, and he takes a number of the bar who sinks the lawyer in the man, blending both when he can, but never hesitating to forget each, in turn, as the exigencies of practice and friendship demand. Mr. Reed believes that the character and play will offer a new study in stage literature.

Mr. Reed will appear in "Innocent as a Lamb" Thursday night. It is a play of the strongest and best comedies of his brilliant repertoire.

AT THE CAPITAL CITY CLUB.

The Fortnightly Dinner Club entertains most royally.

Last night was a pleasant one, indeed, for those who gathered around the mahogany of the Capital City Club with the members of the Fortnightly Dinner Club.

The feast was an elegant one and the programme was perfect and complete throughout—just the kind of thing to make an evening pass swiftly.

When the banquet board was cleared a number of guests were called upon to further add to the pleasure of the evening with a sort of literary and musical jumble of good things.

Mr. Frank L. Stanton read several of his pretty poems, much to the delight of the hearers, beginning with those in lighter vein and finishing with such as "My Sweetheart and My Wife," "St. Michael's Bells," etc.

Signor Giuseppe Aldo Randeggar, of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Naples, Italy, delighted the guests with his splendid playing on the piano. He is one of the most accomplished artists in this or any other country. He is visiting in Atlanta, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Angier.

Mr. William Owens sang beautifully many of his sweet, simple songs and a number of new ones, too, and added greatly to this part of the programme of the evening. His voice seems to grow richer every day, and surely he caught the admiration of all who heard him last night.

Mr. Ed Brown, the inimitable and irrepressible Ed Brown, was on for a play of the comedy work, and gave the Fortnightly the best of all his stock, which certainly is saying a great deal.

The evening was delightful from beginning to end.

POLICE PICKINGS.

Two daring crap shooters were taken in charge yesterday by Policemen Jett and Normann, who ran into the game and came out ahead of the pot. Will Lesley and J. H. Hunsman are the names of the two bone ratters. They were exercising their talents in the trap line in the rear of the corner of Whitehall and Mitchell streets. When the crap shooters were pulled it was early in the "bones," and they were caught fairly in the act.

A negro was arrested last week for Bob Nichols, and it was stated that he was wanted in Chattanooga. It has developed that the negro's name is Romus Dowdell. Dowdell is wanted in Coalgub, Ala., where he has been serving a term of four years. He says he knocked a man in the head with a bat at Rome, Ga. Chief Connolly has written to the authorities at Coalgub and expects to hear from them at once.

The two youngsters who were brought to Chief of Police Connolly by a lady on Saturday night, left yesterday for the home of their mother in Meigs, Ga. It was represented to the chief that the children were not receiving the proper care with relatives in Atlanta.

It is not necessary to call a doctor for a cut or bruise; get Salvation Oil. Oxy 25.

HARRY HILL'S BONDS

There Would Be a Contingent Forfeiture If He Left Chicago.

HE HAS A BOND TO ANSWER HERE

Sergeant Jennings Telegraphs That the Governor Will Decide Today—What a Lawyer Says.

Now arises the question as to whether or not Harry Hill will leave Chicago until the matter of the requisition has been decided by Governor Algeid.

The last news from Sergeant Jennings came last night in the shape of a telegram which Chief Connolly received. The sergeant telegraphed that he is in Springfield and that the governor will give the matter a full hearing.

In the meantime Harry, serene to all outward appearances, has found a dead game sport who is congenial to a degree, and is now taking in the numerous sights and undergoing the varied experiences of the world's fair city. Now thoroughly enjoying his bond, he realizes that he is the cynosure of all Atlanta, especially since the last disposal of the Gate City's ultra-sensation.

It has been stated that Harry Hill's Atlanta attorneys have telegraphed him to come back in order that he might not forfeit his bond here. This move, however, has been precluded by Hill's going out on bond. In answer to this telegram, Hill started for Atlanta yesterday morning, he would reach Atlanta today. Should he leave Chicago without a bond, it would mean a forfeiture of the bond and loss of the money which he signed for the necessary amount. A prominent attorney says that the forfeiture of the bond is contingent to a great extent.

"If," said this lawyer, "Hill should leave Chicago the forfeiture of the bond would be merely contingent, in my opinion. If the governor should refuse to honor the requisition from Georgia on the hearing Monday morning then Hill would not have forfeited his bond by coming here. On the other hand, if Governor Algeid honored the requisition then Hill would forfeit his bond in Chicago."

Finally the question would be settled. The Atlanta bondsmen drops from his ship and is killed.

L. M. Ezzeil, the Atlanta balloonist, dropped from his airship at Washington, N. C., Saturday afternoon and was dashed to pieces by the dizzy fall.

Ezzeil was a daring young aeronaut, who lived in this city, and was well known here. He had an army of friends that regret exceedingly to hear of his tragic end. He had made scores of ascensions in Atlanta and had never before met with any serious mishap.

Mr. Ezzeil was a young man of great nerve and courage. He took the greatest risks, and frequently imperiled his life. Last summer he achieved considerable local notoriety by imitating Steve Brodie's great act in leaping from the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee river. It was his plan to walk out on the middle of the bridge, and immediately above the river and make his leap.

Two or three Sundays he attracted good crowds to the river to witness his daring exhibitions. Those who saw his daring act declared the fear that it would end in his death.

Saturday he was under contract to make an ascension at Washington, N. C. He prepared his mastiff airship, inflated the balloon, and descended becoming faster and faster each instant. The parachute refused to work and the young man dropped to the earth. The crowd rushed to where he had been, but he was nowhere to be seen.

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There will be a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tonight.

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All of the members of the club are expected to be on hand, as the occasion will be one of rare enjoyment. Mr. J. P. Field, the well-known artist, will deliver his entertaining lecture on "The Streets of Paris."

There is no organization in Atlanta that is more deserving of the warm-hearted encouragement of Atlanta people than the Business Women's Club. It was organized originally of the alumnae of the business department of the Girls' High school, but all ladies who are interested in the welfare of the business women of Atlanta are now competent for membership.

The officers of the club are: Miss Mamie Scott, president; Miss Mamie Bickel, vice president; Miss Corrie Lynch, secretary, and Mrs. Hamilton Doubless, treasurer.

A full attendance of all the members of the club is requested for the meeting this evening. It will be held in the parlors of the association.

BURKS HAS A HOLE IN HIS HEAD.

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Call Officer Abbott says Burks gave an extemporaneous matinee performance for the benefit of his domestic circle, and that portions of the programme were too interesting for his audience. This in some measure explains the hole in William's head. The hole was of such a dangerous nature as to require medical aid, and Officer Abbott made a case of disorderly conduct against Burks, which he will have to answer for in addition to the sore head.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Ida Goldsmith to Mr. W. L. McGill has been made. The marriage will take place Tuesday, February 6th, at St. Luke's cathedral, the Right Rev. Bishop Nelson, of Georgia, officiating. Miss Goldsmith is one of the most talented, charming, cultured and entertaining young ladies of the state and has been a great social favorite since her debut. As Mrs. McGill she will be still more charming. Mr. McGill, secretary of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, is known throughout the city and is one of the most popular and promising of all Georgia's young men. He is known throughout the railroad world and it is universally agreed that his present high position is but a token of the worth of his good, hard, industrious and capable work. After the ceremony the bridal party will leave for an extended tour of Florida, the southern islands and South America. The many friends of the contracting parties wish them a happy honeymoon and a happier journey through life.

Among the members of the Clara Morris company is Mrs. Clara Bader Rust, a sterling actress, who one season was the leading lady of the Ford and Savannah's well-known amateur dramatic association.

Miss Florence Hillman, of Cincinnati, is visiting friend, Mrs. Joe A. Mangan, 236 Courtland avenue.

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were treated to a rare carnival of oratory. After the contest was over, the judges retired, and in a few minutes, returned to announce the award. When the name of Mr. Fleming was read out as the successful competitor, the announcement was received with a hearty demonstration.

The anniversary of the society is the 23d of February, the birthday of General Washington. It was organized on that date, in the year 1823, nearly three-quarters of a century ago. The post of anniversary has been filled by several of the most distinguished men in Georgia, and the friends of Mr. Fleming are justly proud of his distinction. The honor is all the more meritorious because of the fact that Mr. Fleming will do honor to the occasion by accepting with good assurance by all who are intimate with his superb ability.

FROM THE CLOUDS.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

SONS OF SCOTLAND.

They Will Honor the Memory of Robert Burns Thursday.

BY GIVING A SUPERB BANQUET

Next Thursday, the 25th of January, is the Anniversary of the Birth of the Peasant Poet.

Next Thursday is the birthday of Robert Burns, the peasant poet of Scotland.

The sons of Caledonia, wherever they are scattered, will vie with each other in doing honor to the man whose songs, in such a quaint and lovely manner, have embalmed the memories and traditions of their native land.

In Atlanta, as heretofore, the day will be observed. The admirers of the poet, as well as those who boast a nearer kinship, in having emigrated from the country that gave the immortal poet to the world, will unite in doing honor to his memory.

A delightful banquet has been arranged, to occur next Thursday evening. At that time the life and labors of the poet will be reviewed with loyal and patriotic eloquence by the sons of the north country.

Scotland is well represented in Atlanta's citizenship. In all departments of the body politic, in every line of trade and industry, as well as the professions, the Scotchman is a man of sterling worth.

Scotland has made himself an active and potential factor in Atlanta's growth and development. The type is one of sturdy enterprise and one which is full of the spirit of adventure.

The fame of Robert Burns, in a rare measure, is treasured by all of his countrymen, wherever they wander about the earth. No poet lived more closely in touch with nature or more faithfully interpreted her beautiful suggestions than Robert Burns. He wrote spontaneously. Without erasing his words, he wrote directly as his heart dictated, and all of his poems are thus the immediate products of inspiration.

No man, perhaps, had more faults than Robert Burns. This may be due to the fact that he concealed nothing. We know the best of him, and we know the worst of him. His virtues and his faults are confessed in his writings. For his errors he suffered grievously, and even the sweet allurements of fame were not sufficient to recompense the sorrow of which he was continually the victim.

In the poetry which Burns has written for posterity, all of the sorrows and hardships

of the man are distinctly mirrored. All of his joys and grievances, his sorrows and misfortunes are reviewed by the poet, as if it was a comfort to thus describe his feelings. Perhaps, however, he had a more purposeful purpose, in the matter of libelling his enemies, thus handing down their animosity to future generations, and making them appear deformed and ugly to all of the friends and admirers of the bard.

No poet, in spite of all his faults, is more essentially beloved than Robert Burns. This is because he sang from the heart, and sang of objects that were homely and familiar. Nothing was too obscure for his genius to embellish or too commonplace for his inspiration to seize upon as the material for a poem.

In all of the writings of the poet there is an undercurrent of philosophy. Much is to be learned by the student of his verse—much of useful information when it

**The Evils of the World and the Work
Necessary to Subdue Them—Work
of the Reformers.**



Pleasant Features
of buying cut glass at our store, you're sure to get what is exactly proper, and THE BEST. We are exclusive agents for "LIBERTY CUT GLASS." Do you know of any better? Doesn't it stand to reason that ours is the cheapest? Well, anyway, it is. J. P. STEVENS & SONS, and Engravers.

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One old whiskey—bottled at the distillery—something exceptionally good—in full quart bottles—no room to kick on these whiskeys—come on now—the trade supplied by

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wholesale whiskeys, etc.,
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"old oscar pepper" (o. o. p.)
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Call and see what we can do before you purchase elsewhere. We are a home institution and by patronizing us you will be indirectly helping yourselves. May Mantel Co., 115, 117, 119 West Mitchell Street.

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Fast One Day,
Slow the Next?

Perhaps you ride on the electric cars or have come in contact with a dynamo. If your watch is magnetized we will demagnetize it.

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Special Sale.
Southern Terra Cotta
200,000 standard machine-made flower pots, assorted sizes.
2-inch pots, \$2.25 per 1,000
3-inch pots, 2.75 per 1,000
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5-inch pots, 3.75 per 1,000
6-inch pots, 4.25 per 1,000
7-inch pots, 4.75 per 1,000
8-inch pots, 5.25 per 1,000
9-inch pots, 5.75 per 1,000
10-inch pots, 6.25 per 1,000
12-inch pots, 7.25 per 1,000
14-inch pots, 8.25 per 1,000
16-inch pots, 9.25 per 1,000
18-inch pots, 10.25 per 1,000
20-inch pots, 11.25 per 1,000
22-inch pots, 12.25 per 1,000
24-inch pots, 13.25 per 1,000
26-inch pots, 14.25 per 1,000
28-inch pots, 15.25 per 1,000
30-inch pots, 16.25 per 1,000
32-inch pots, 17.25 per 1,000
34-inch pots, 18.25 per 1,000
36-inch pots, 19.25 per 1,000
38-inch pots, 20.25 per 1,000
40-inch pots, 21.25 per 1,000
42-inch pots, 22.25 per 1,000
44-inch pots, 23.25 per 1,000
46-inch pots, 24.25 per 1,000
48-inch pots, 25.25 per 1,000
50-inch pots, 26.25 per 1,000
52-inch pots, 27.25 per 1,000
54-inch pots, 28.25 per 1,000
56-inch pots, 29.25 per 1,000
58-inch pots, 30.25 per 1,000
60-inch pots, 31.25 per 1,000
62-inch pots, 32.25 per 1,000
64-inch pots, 33.25 per 1,000
66-inch pots, 34.25 per 1,000
68-inch pots, 35.25 per 1,000
70-inch pots, 36.25 per 1,000
72-inch pots, 37.25 per 1,000
74-inch pots, 38.25 per 1,000
76-inch pots, 39.25 per 1,000
78-inch pots, 40.25 per 1,000
80-inch pots, 41.25 per 1,000
82-inch pots, 42.25 per 1,000
84-inch pots, 43.25 per 1,000
86-inch pots, 44.25 per 1,000
88-inch pots, 45.25 per 1,000
90-inch pots, 46.25 per 1,000
92-inch pots, 47.25 per 1,000
94-inch pots, 48.25 per 1,000
96-inch pots, 49.25 per 1,000
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